sole exception of Secretary of Public Instruction, were administered by capable Filipinos.

As the old Philippine Government went out and the new Philippine Commonwealth came in, the latter found a government administered by an executive power at the head of which was an American Governor-General, assisted by seven department secretaries, six Filipinos and one American, the latter being the Vice Governor. It found a Philippine Legislature to which had been delegated general legislative power, only restricted by the regulatory authority vested in a few instances in the President and the veto power which could be exercised by the Governor-General. It found a judiciary independent from the two other branches, consisting of a Supreme Court, courts of first instance, and municipal and justice of the peace courts. All the courts had been Filipinized, with the exception of the Supreme Court, over which a Filipino Chief Justice presided, and with a majority of its members Filipinos.

When America, by the accident of war, was forced to set up a new government in the far-away Philippines, there was no light to guide its officials save the experience of European nations that had colonies in the Far East. But the generally accepted principles of colonization were repugnant to liberty-loving Americans. The only other model with which the Americans were acquainted was to be found in their early history in the Territory of Louisiana and in other acquisitions.

Accordingly, the Philippine Government was patterned after a form of government with which Americans were most familiar. In many respects, the institutions provided for the Philippines were the same as those to be found in the United States. Where the Philippine Government differed from a typical American Government was in the concentration of unlimited power in the Governor-General, in the creation of a Council of State combining legislative and executive func-